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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 65 NUMBER 17

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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Paraguay recently sold 4,100 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton to Germany for about $818,000 (in terms of U.S. currency) under the provisions of a barter agreement. About 5,500 bales of Paraguayan cotton are still in possession of the Bank of Paraguay and available for export. Private sources estimate that the "free" dollar price of Paraguayan cotton is approximately 20 percent less than that received from the sale to Germany. About 11 percent of the 4,100 bales sold recently was Grade 3 (Strict Middling) at prices equivalent to about 42 U.S. cents a pound. The remainder was comprised of Grades 4 and 5 (Strict Low Middling) at prices ranging from 40.3 to 41.5 cents.

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The 1952-53 production of cotton in the Aden Colony and Protectorates is currently estimated at 6,250 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 6,025 bales in 1951-52. The current acreage for harvest is estimated at 7,500 acres, a decrease of 2,430 acres from the preceding season. Cotton included in the above figures is extra long staple (Sakellaridis variety) but small, additional quantities of short-staple cotton are also grown in some areas for native hand spinning purposes. Experimental work is being conducted this season in 3 additional areas in an effort to increase yields per acre.

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Because of low bean production in Canada in 1952 it is expected that Canadian imports of beans may approach a new record of 180,000 bags in the next few months. If that demand materializes and is met, most of the imports would likely come, as in the recent past, from the United States.

(Continued on Page 409)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FIRST FORECAST INDICATES LARGE WORLD CORN CROP

World corn production in 1952-53 is tentatively forecast at about 5.6 billion bushels, on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. That would be, if achieved, a near record outturn, exceeded only by the 6 billion-bushel crop estimated for 1948. Compared with that record production the current crop is somewhat smaller in North America and Europe and is also expected to be substantially smaller in South America. Those reductions are only partly offset by a sharp increase in production in Africa and small increases for Asia and the Soviet Union.

The current estimate of world corn production is about 6 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 18 percent above the 1935-39 average. The sharp increase in North America accounts for the bulk of the increase over the prewar average. Most of that increase was in the United States, where average yields rose about 60 percent over those of the 1935 39 period, mainly because of increased use of high yielding hybrid varieties and improved cultural practices.

With this season's corn crop indicated at a high level, it appears that production of the 5 principal cereal grains, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn may be at an all-time high. Earlier surveys showed this season's outturn of wheat and barley at a probable record figure. The oats and rye crops were estimated below average, but the decline was not sufficient to offset the gains in other cereals. (See *Foreign Crops and Markets* September 22 and October 6 1952.)

Corn production in North America is estimated at 3,480 million bushels, compared with 3,150 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 2 435 million. In the United States a near-record crop of 3,257 million bushels for all purposes accounts for 94 percent of the continental total and for 58 percent of the estimated world total. This is the second largest crop recorded for the United States, having been exceeded only in 1948.

This near record outturn is from a relatively small acreage harvested. Corn area was 82.2 million acres, compared with 81.3 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 92.7 million acres and contrasts with the record acreage of about 111 million acres harvested in 1917 and again in 1932. Yields are estimated at an average of 39.6 bushels per acre second only to the record yields averaging 42.5 bushels in 1948. Yields in 1951 averaged 36.2 bushels and the prewar average was 25.0 bushels. Quality of the grain is generally high, with low moisture content and virtually no frost damage.

The corn crop in Mexico is forecast at 148 million bushels, which would be an all-time record production for that country. This would be more than double the prewar average of 68 million bushels. Canada's corn crop is now reported at 13 million bushels compared with the 1935-39 average of 7 million. Yields are placed at 53.5 bushels per acre, 30 percent above the prewar average.

(Text continued on Page 400; tables follow)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-1952 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	172	238	306	314	339	40.8	45.2	45.2	50.9	53.5	7,010	10,755	13,839	15,990	18,124
Guatemala	1,000	1,208	-	-	-	15.7	14.9	-	-	-	15,700	17,991	-	-	-
Honduras	5/ 258	-	-	-	-	5/ 14.0	-	-	-	-	3,717	-	-	-	-
Mexico	7,501	8,894	9,880	10,940	12,100	9.0	10.8	10.0	12.3	12.2	67,523	96,203	98,420	135,000	148,000
Nicaragua	5/ 86	174	200	240	-	5/ 17.4	16.0	16.0	15.0	-	1,500	2,782	3,200	3,600	-
United States	92,699	85,696	81,817	81,306	82,232	25.0	35.7	37.4	36.2	39.6	2,315,554	3,056,861	3,057,803	2,941,423	3,256,550
Cuba	360	433	410	440	-	16.7	16.2	15.9	16.1	-	6,000	7,011	6,500	7,100	-
Estimated total 6/	103,280	98,480	95,720	96,370	98,440	-	-	-	-	-	2,435,000	3,217,000	3,225,000	3,150,000	3,480,000
EUROPE															
Albania	235	242	-	-	-	21.6	20.7	-	-	-	5,067	5,020	-	-	-
Austria	163	152	160	160	170	39.2	25.5	31.2	34.4	32.4	6,384	3,870	5,000	5,500	5,500
Bulgaria	2,035	-	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	-	35,657	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	5/ 285	353	-	-	-	5/ 31.6	25.8	-	-	-	5/ 9,000	9,098	-	-	-
France	839	649	803	862	880	26.3	16.2	20.5	31.5	22.7	22,096	10,491	16,500	27,180	20,000
Germany	85	-	-	-	-	47.1	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	650	582	614	624	-	15.5	14.7	12.5	13.9	-	10,078	8,564	7,680	8,660	-
Hungary	2,924	-	-	-	-	31.5	-	-	-	-	92,007	-	-	-	-
Italy	3,583	3,250	3,260	3,300	-	31.5	28.0	30.1	35.8	-	113,000	90,980	98,000	118,000	97,000
Portugal	1,235	1,218	1,225	1,245	1,295	12.1	10.7	15.5	13.4	14.5	15,000	13,066	18,960	16,640	18,740
Rumania	9,870	-	-	-	-	17.4	-	-	-	-	172,000	-	-	-	-
Spain	5/ 1,094	926	990	990	1,000	5/ 28.4	21.5	23.8	25.9	25.0	5/ 31,076	19,920	23,600	25,600	25,000
Yugoslavia	6,615	-	-	-	-	26.7	-	-	-	-	176,600	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	29,680	27,800	28,420	28,840	28,480	-	-	-	-	-	695,000	560,000	495,000	690,000	510,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	10,000	7,550	9,000	-	-	17.0	15.0	16.7	-	-	170,000	113,000	150,000	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	1,098	1,394	1,466	1,540	1,520	20.9	16.1	16.9	21.7	19.1	22,971	22,406	24,720	33,460	29,050
Burma	217	214	-	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	1,640	-	-	-	-
China	5/ 12,000	12,711	-	-	-	5/ 21.8	21.6	-	-	-	5/ 262,000	274,013	-	-	-
Manchuria	3,720	6,680	-	-	-	23.3	19.5	-	-	-	86,586	130,000	-	-	-
French Indochina	1,053	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	22,365	-	-	-	-
India 7/	5/ 5,526	7,761	7,564	7,960	-	5/ 12.2	10.3	9.0	10.0	-	5/ 67,240	79,836	68,000	79,500	-
Pakistan 7/	5/ 811	986	1,000	950	-	5/ 17.7	16.9	15.0	16.8	-	5/ 14,360	16,688	15,000	16,000	-
Japan	128	133	149	160	-	24.2	21.7	24.2	25.0	-	3,094	2,881	3,600	4,000	-
Korea	5/ 321	-	-	-	-	5/ 13.0	-	-	-	-	4,177	-	-	-	-
Java and Madura	5,150	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	79,976	-	-	-	-
Philippine Republic	1,765	1,820	2,246	2,355	-	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	15,715	18,340	22,600	23,750	-
Estimated total 6/	34,470	39,500	37,570	37,950	37,940	-	-	-	-	-	620,000	665,000	595,000	670,000	665,000

AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	5/ 179	582	823	828	-	5/ 19.6	18.0	15.8	14.7	-	3,500	10,503	13,000	12,200	-
Kenya 8/	103	136	145	154	-	30.3	24.9	20.7	35.7	-	3,121	3,393	3,000	5,500	-
Basutoland	350	350	-	-	-	8.1	6.8	-	-	-	2,822	2,368	-	-	-
Egypt	1,599	1,699	1,535	1,730	-	39.5	33.4	33.2	32.4	-	63,229	56,696	51,000	56,000	-
French Morocco	1,112	1,260	1,290	1,245	1,236	7.6	8.0	4.7	6.8	9.9	8,505	10,074	6,000	8,500	12,200
French West Africa	5/ 1,732	-	-	-	-	5/ 12.4	-	-	-	-	5/ 21,473	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	260	214	235	220	-	15.3	11.6	12.8	14.1	-	3,969	2,472	3,000	3,100	-
Angola	1,435	-	-	-	-	9.0	8.6	-	-	-	12,859	12,900	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia 8/	268	258	-	-	-	22.1	19.0	-	-	-	5,923	4,891	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	6,989	7,106	7,400	6,500	-	11.5	12.2	14.5	10.1	-	80,132	86,699	107,000	65,500	-
Estimated total 6/	18,200	19,080	19,930	19,590	19,570	-	-	-	-	-	255,000	260,000	285,000	260,000	270,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	10,775	5,363	4,240	4,940	-	28.0	28.9	24.8	15.9	-	301,986	155,012	105,000	78,500	-
Brazil	10,025	10,866	11,500	11,700	-	21.5	20.7	19.8	19.7	-	215,153	224,400	228,000	230,000	-
Chile	110	115	137	150	-	22.7	22.5	21.9	23.3	-	2,496	2,589	3,000	3,500	-
Colombia	5/ 1,360	1,654	1,610	-	-	5/ 15.1	15.4	15.2	-	-	19,511	25,429	24,420	29,920	-
Uruguay	425	395	460	420	-	12.2	10.1	13.3	8.5	-	5,188	3,997	6,100	3,550	-
Estimated total 6/	24,930	20,840	20,520	21,590	23,360	-	-	-	-	-	575,000	450,000	405,000	385,000	525,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	314	222	170	130	-	22.4	26.6	27.8	26.2	-	7,030	5,899	4,730	3,410	-
New Zealand	7	7	6	7	-	45.4	55.6	60.0	60.7	-	313	389	360	425	-
Estimated total 6/	325	235	180	140	210	-	-	-	-	-	7,420	6,360	5,170	3,910	4,930
Estimated world total 6/	220,890	213,490	211,340	213,480	217,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,760,000	5,270,000	5,160,000	5,295,000	5,610,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950-52 include estimates for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but allowances were included in estimated total for Asia.
8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

INDICATED 1952 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION 1/

The gradually increasing rate in milk production in the principal dairy countries 2/ of the world in recent years appears to have been at least checked in 1952 by a number of unfavorable factors among which drought has been probably the most apparent and widespread. Increased production and marketing costs and relatively more favorable returns from other agricultural enterprises, notably other livestock, and from some nonagricultural activities and losses from pests and disease also have been important contributing factors in some areas. Increasing trade barriers, the result of shrinking reserves of foreign exchange or the desire to protect domestic industry, also have tended to check any further increase in the general rate of world milk production through its effect on production in surplus producing countries.

Drought has been an important deterrent to production in large areas of the United States and in southern parts of Central Europe, while production in the important Southern Hemisphere countries of Argentina, Australia, Union of South Africa and others continued to suffer from the effects of serious drought which extended into early 1952. Increased production costs include generally higher prices for fertilizer, labor and equipment and for oilcakes in some areas.

Relatively favorable returns from beef or pork products compared with milk prevailed in the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands and a few other countries some of which were relatively well supplied with feed. In other countries, especially in Central Europe, an above normal rate of cattle slaughter was made necessary by severe drought. Cool weather and a lack of sunshine were favorable to crop pests in areas of Northern Europe.

Although reports on production early in the year gave some indication of a maintained rate in 1952 compared with a year earlier, production failed to reach the expected summertime rate as a result of generally poor pastures. By September, however, adequate rains had improved dry pastures and generally adequate supplies of hay, forage crops and feed grains improved prospects for the closing months of the year.

In general, world milk production appears to have about stabilized at a rate first set in 1950 with only a gradual further increase in prospect. This is partially borne out by a general decline in cow numbers indicated early in 1952 prior to the drought. On the other hand it should be noted that a gradual decline in milk cow population which has occurred since prewar has been more than offset by the effect of improved breeding, feeding and milking practices. Total milk production now appears to be 7 to 8 percent greater than at that time.

(Continued on Page 392)

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Canada, United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand.

MILK: Preliminary estimate of 1952 production in important producing countries, with comparisons 1/

Country	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1950	1951	1952
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Canada	2/ 15,284	16,844	16,449	16,392	16,720
United States	105,416	117,297	117,602	116,491	114,800
Austria	3/ 5,602	3,726	4,354	4,453	4,540
Belgium	6,790	6,219	7,123	7,327	7,475
Denmark	4/5/ 11,684	10,181	11,931	11,541	11,000
France	33,000	27,256	34,080	36,350	35,000
Germany, Western	5/6/ 33,069	7/ 24,993	31,162	33,446	34,750
Ireland	5,090	4,800	5,296	5,000	5,200
Italy	8/ 13,750	9/ 14,628	15,000	15,500	15,250
Netherlands	11,180	10,109	12,723	12,500	12,350
Norway	4/5/ 2,954	3,116	3,526	3,556	3,550
Sweden	4/5/ 10,238	10,245	10,789	10,525	10,000
Switzerland 10/	4/ 6,041	5,079	5,673	5,917	5,900
United Kingdom	18,424	20,394	23,062	22,074	22,400
Argentina 11/	8/ 6,515	7/ 7,762	8,588	7,747	8,300
Australia 11/	3/ 11,780	12,206	12,848	11,357	12,000
New Zealand 5/	10,176	9,487	10,416	11,035	11,186

1/ Cows' milk. 2/ Average 1935-39. 3/ For 1934. 4/ Average 1933-37. 5/ Years ending June 30. 6/ Average 1935-38. 7/ Average 1948-50. 8/ For 1938. 9/ Average 1949 and 1950. 10/ Includes Goats' milk. 11/ Excludes milk fed to calves.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-October 27, 1952.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING AUGUST 1952 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during August 1952 were valued at $186 million compared with $277 million in August 1951, a decrease of 33 percent. Exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, amounted in value to $1.1 billion during August 1952, representing a decrease of 16 percent below the $1.3 billion worth exported during August a year previous. Agricultural products accounted for 18 percent of the total exports of all commodities during the month under review, compared to 22 percent for August a year ago. The export figures include exports under the Mutual Security Program (military and economic), Department of the Army Civilian Supply Program, and other foreign aid programs.

Wheat was the leading agricultural export on a value basis, with shipments in August valued at $51 million compared to $84 million a year ago, or a decrease of 39 percent. Notwithstanding the considerable decrease, wheat exports were still valued at more than double the value of exports of either cotton or flue-cured tobacco which were second and third in value, respectively. Cotton exports were valued at $21 million compared with $32 million a year ago, a decrease of 35 percent and flue-cured tobacco was $18 million compared with $27 million a year ago, or a decrease of 35 percent.

Some of the sharper decreases percentage-wise occurred in the quantities of dairy and poultry products exported. During August 1952 there was 98 percent less cheese exported than in August a year ago, 90 percent less dried eggs, 73 percent less butter, 67 percent less evaporated milk, 48 percent less condensed milk and one-third less dried whole milk. Other sharp changes included 74 percent less grain sorghums, 70 percent less shelled peanuts and 53 percent less rice. On the other hand increases of exports occurred in several of the processed fruits and vegetables and some of the meats, flour and soybeans. There was almost a 6-fold increase in the exports of dried prunes, almost 5-fold increase in soybeans, and more than double the exports of raisins and currants.

Exports of canned fruits were up 63 percent, fruit juices 43 percent, canned vegetables 61 percent and soybean flour almost doubled.

Agricultural imports during August were valued at $337 million, a decrease of 18 percent below the $413 million worth imported in August a year ago. Imports of nonagricultural commodities decreased only slightly from $480 million in August 1951 to $478 million in August 1952. Agricultural products represented 41 percent of all commodities imported in the month under review compared with 46 percent a year ago.

More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for August 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during August 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	August			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	176	48	133	40
Cheese	Lb.	18,726	369	7,728	201
Milk, condensed	Lb.	3,195	1,665	708	384
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,449	2,921	2,665	1,620
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	4,196	5,824	610	1,095
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	27,617	9,029	3,767	1,489
Eggs, dried	Lb.	6,501	659	1,043	265
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	769	1,240	371	376
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	5,833	5,892	1,735	1,699
Horse meat	Lb.	1,175	1,992	129	300
Lard	Lb.	48,398	37,288	9,078	4,437
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	35,833	59,516	4,497	4,468
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	152	110	32,069	20,887
Apples, fresh	Lb.	2,520	2,416	167	208
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	5,883	3,587	236	167
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	59,541	56,014	2,323	2,273
Pears, fresh	Lb.	4,099	6,583	410	512
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,710	9,613	298	746
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,942	7,401	412	724
Fruits, canned	Lb.	11,044	17,975	1,822	3,015
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,523	2,184	1,178	1,772
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,025	5,154	3,301	8,372
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	523	421	1,302	1,109
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,948	2,776	11,783	5,448
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,482	1,166	6,688	1,998
Rice, milled	Lb.	110,794	51,859	10,664	5,189
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	38,500	23,385	83,878	50,980
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,796	1,167	8,682	5,271
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (")	Bag	58	312	365	1,835
Hops	Lb.	237	178	199	115
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	2,655	787	351	39
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	313	1,503	1,126	4,508
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	52,068	22,833	11,719	2,957
Soybean flour	Lb.	286	569	22	37
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	591	884	188	249
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	42,547	28,111	27,315	17,665
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	5,385	6,313	3,092	3,770
Beans, dried	Lb.	34,403	19,870	2,803	1,584
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,078	4,096	367	274
Potatoes, white	Lb.	31,141	29,073	594	1,215
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,001	8,073	1,030	1,223
Total above				246,848	160,516
Food exported for relief, etc.				425	521
Other agricultural products				29,712	24,925
Total agricultural				276,985	185,962
Total all commodities				1,259,716	1,058,561

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES:- Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during August 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported	Unit	August			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1951	1952	1951	1952
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	13	0	3,416	0
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	0	917	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,663	2,884	1,094	337
Cheese	Lb.	7,419	3,502	2,498	1,786
Hides and skins	Lb.	30,385	15,747	14,305	4,900
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	14,383	13,416	4,590	4,749
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	35,646	28,043	51,735	19,232
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	4	8	928	1,489
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	2	484	450
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	1/	1	1/	4
Olives in brine	Gal.	655	1,162	1,173	1,688
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	10,969	12,971	1,302	1,497
Barley malt	Lb.	5,163	6,813	302	405
Hops	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	466	334	162	150
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	2,192	2,701	378	480
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,663	5,508	1,877	2,531
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	7,728	8,372	1,118	885
Castor beans	Lb.	5,746	7,698	558	672
Copra	Lb.	70,294	59,126	5,360	3,263
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	5,362	12,237	735	976
Palm oil	Lb.	8,830	3,048	1,724	288
Tung oil	Lb.	677	3,062	232	1,157
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	347	388	38,282	44,526
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	20,955	21,627	4,209	2,830
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	7,649	7,049	4,873	4,682
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,639	1,695	2,438	2,550
Potatoes, white	Lb.	60	135	1	6
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	1,618	3,141	91	198
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	6,235	10,637	6,081	4,828
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,731	3,798	4,216	4,131
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	170,559	191,909	87,719	99,124
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	51,823	20,256	17,778	6,871
Tea	Lb.	7,152	8,094	3,253	3,143
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	3,375	7,095	2,954	5,714
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	11	17	5,415	6,676
Rubber, crude	Lb.	159,312	150,391	76,837	40,999
Total above				349,035	273,217
Other agricultural products				64,202	64,057
Total agricultural products				413,237	337,274
Total all commodities				892,871	815,445

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

The leading commodity imports, on a value basis, were the same as in August 1952 namely coffee, sugar, rubber and wool in that order. The value of imports of these 4 commodities represented 62 percent of the value of all agricultural imports. The value of coffee imports increased from $58 million in August 1951 to $99 million in 1952. Sugar from $38 million to $45 million but rubber and wool were down 47 percent and 58 percent respectively. Rubber imports dropped from $77 million worth in August 1951 to $41 million in August this year. Wool imports dropped from $58 million to $24 million.

On a quantitative basis one of the significant changes was a decline in the imports of cattle and the animal products. As the Canadian border remained closed due to foot-and-mouth disease, cattle imports dropped to nothing compared with 15,000 head in August 1951. Imports of cheese dropped 53 percent, hides and skins 48 percent and other animal products listed dropped from 7 to 21 percent. Percentage wise the most significant drop occurred in palm oil and cocoa or cacao beans which dropped 65 and 61 percent, respectively.

Imports of most of the nonanimal products showed increases. Among the more significant increases on a percentage basis occurred in the quantity of tung oil imported, 4.5 times as much was imported in the month under review as in August 1951. Imports of coconut oil and potatoes were each up 123 percent and 195 percent, respectively, above the corresponding month a year ago.

The balance of agricultural trade for the month of August 1952 showed imports exceeding exports by $151 million. In August 1951 imports exceeded exports by $130 million. The balance of trade in nonagricultural commodities was in the opposite relation. Exports exceeded imports by $394 million in August 1952 and $563 million in August a year previous. -------- By Orval E. Goodsell.

WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1951-52 UP SLIGHTLY

World cotton exports of 12.3 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) in 1951-52 were higher than in 1950-51 by about 300,000 bales or 2.5 percent. Exports from non-Communist countries were 200,000 bales higher than those of a year earlier. Increases totaling about 700,000 bales in exports to India, France, China, Spain, and Portugal more than offset decreased exports to nearly all other countries. Low stocks of cotton and a high rate of mill consumption in these countries throughout most of the year were the principal reasons for increased imports into these countries.

World cotton supplies available for export in 1951-52 (mostly from the 1951-52 crops) were higher by about 2.0 million bales than in 1950-51 and were more than adequate to meet export demand. This is in contrast with the situation in 1950-51 when tight supplies resulted in a rise in prices of foreign growths to a level more than double that of any previous year.

(Continued on Page 408)

COTTON: World exports by countries of origin, 1945-51

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	Year beginning August 1						
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA							
Mexico	263	204	359	232	655	742	985
United States	3,678	3,656	2,025	4,961	6,004	4,280	5,712
Others	30	12	29	29	38	46	44
Total	3,971	3,872	2,413	5,222	6,697	5,068	6,741
ASIA							
China	0	2/	0	0	0	3/ 50	-
India	848	828	704	262	214	153	122
Pakistan 4/	-	-	5/ 980	677	892	1,039	950
Iran	0	8	6	16	29	106	40
Iraq 6/	1	1	10	2	7/ 6	7/ 31	7/ 15
Turkey	2/	1	5	129	209	349	261
Syria	0	0	1	5	33	132	156
Others 8/	49	22	31	44	23	47	109
Total	898	860	1,737	1,135	1,406	1,907	1,653
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	125	36	0	28	49	276	5
Brazil	1,462	1,517	1,049	955	598	697	338
Paraguay	71	38	33	27	48	55	49
Peru	433	331	263	217	264	321	301
Others	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2,091	1,922	1,345	1,227	959	1,351	693
AFRICA							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	280	249	255	325	325	371	398
Angola	30	23	22	12	27	23	20
Belgian Congo 6/	171	217	200	235	7/ 217	7/ 215	7/ 187
British East Africa	6/ 269	6/ 212	235	336	372	350	340
Egypt	862	1,482	1,577	1,692	1,640	1,532	908
French Equatorial Africa	85	86	127	110	6/ 108	120	126
French West Africa	11	8	3	4	11	5	7
Mozambique	129	80	130	103	120	112	130
Nigeria	15	31	29	36	60	75	60
Others	2	2	2	2	6	15	20
Total	1,854	2,390	2,580	2,855	2,886	2,818	2,196
Other countries 9/	400	450	675	600	650	807	971
World total	9,214	9,494	8,750	11,039	12,598	11,951	12,254

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Based on Chinese press reports of "large shipments" to the Soviet Union. 4/ Reported separately for the first time in 1947-48. 5/ Includes about 230,000 bales of exports from Pakistan to India. In earlier years this movement was internal trade. To this extent Asia and world totals in 1947-48 are not comparable with earlier years. 6/ Calendar year. 7/ Crop year. 8/ Mostly Burma. 9/ Mostly U.S.S.R.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

WORLD 1952 DRIED PRUNE PACK SMALLEST SINCE 1921 1/

The 1952 preliminary estimate of dried prune production in the 9 leading foreign producing countries and the United States is 174,400 short tons compared with 225,700 tons (revised) in 1951 and 187,900 tons (revised) in 1950. The present estimate is about 21 percent below both the 10-year (1941-50) average and the 5-year (1946-50) average. In the foreign producing countries, record large packs were reported for Chile and the Union of South Africa both of which, however, are comparatively small producers.

All other foreign countries had a smaller pack than last year and that in the United States, the world's largest producer, was the smallest in more than a quarter of a century. The total foreign production was 37,100 tons compared with 45,500 tons (revised) last year. The United States production is estimated at only 137,300 tons compared with 180,200 tons (revised) last year.

Growing conditions were exceptionally favorable in Chile and the Union of South Africa; elsewhere they were generally less favorable than a year ago with France experiencing one of the most unsatisfactory in the post-World War II years.

The Southern Hemisphere countries, whose harvest is completed usually by the end of March, with the exception of Argentina, made satisfactory disposal of the 1952 pack. Argentine prunes have not moved as well as expected and a carry-over into 1953 is expected. The Union of South Africa for all practical purposes is sold out. Chile expects no difficulty in moving its remaining stocks before the 1953 harvest.

The French prune deal this year because of the small pack would seem to offer a good outlet for United States and other prunes. The difficulty being experienced by old-line prune importers in obtaining import permits and the activities of "barter dealers" has cast some doubt on the deal's outcome. Yugoslavia is the only Balkan country that is likely to export prunes to Western Europe this season. Prunes in the other areas are likely to remain in Communist countries.

The United States exports of dried prunes during the 1951-52 season totaled 58,948 short tons of which Germany purchased 9,160 tons, the Netherlands 7,451 tons, Norway 6,492 tons, Finland 6,213 tons, Belgium 3,920 tons and the United Kingdom 3,370 tons. All European countries combined purchased 46,142 tons as compared with 17,392 tons in 1950-51. Canada was the destination for 6,461 tons compared with 5,986 tons in 1950-51. The large export during the season just closed was made possible by a combination of export subsidy and at least one very large barter deal.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

PRUNES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Balkan 1/ countries	Chile	France
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:					
1941-50	4,500	2,800	16,800	2,300	5,300
1946-50	5,800	2,700	17,800	3,100	8,600
Annual:					
1946	4,800	3,000	15,200	2,600	4,100
1947	6,300	2,200	12,200	2,900	11,000
1948	5,200	3,600	17,000	3,600	8,100
1949	6,000	2,200	26,000	3,100	13,200
1950	6,600	2,500	18,500	3,400	6,800
1951 2/	3/ 5,000	3,100	25,000	3,300	3/ 7,500
1952 2/	3,900	2,700	19,000	5,500	3,100

Year	South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
1941-50	1,400	33,100	187,600	220,700
1946-50	1,600	39,600	181,900	221,500
Annual:				
1946	1,600	31,300	222,200	253,500
1947	1,900	36,500	200,200	236,700
1948	1,900	39,400	177,400	216,800
1949	1,800	52,300	3/ 160,200	3/ 212,500
1950	500	38,300	3/ 149,600	3/ 187,900
1951 2/	1,600	3/ 45,500	3/ 180,200	3/ 225,700
1952 2/	2,900	37,100	137,300	174,400

1/ Includes Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried prunes, 1951-52 with comparisons
(Crop-year, September-August)

Country	Average		Annual		
	1941/42 1950/51	1946/47 1950/51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria..........	604	1,208	0	0	242
Belgium..........	2,233	4,007	3,312	2,160	3,920
Czechoslovakia...	209	41	0	0	0
Denmark.	186	371	318	161	120
Finland...	7	14	0	2	6,213
France...........	216	394	788	960	1,733
Germany	13,294	26,587	23,735	2,728	9,160
Ireland...	292	360	0	8	726
Italy..	1,005	1,658	2,227	1,045	2,981
Netherlands......	1,176	2,055	5,031	4,548	7,451
Norway	255	153	728	36	6,492
Sweden.	2,801	4,003	9,173	5,019	1,992
Switzerland.... .	793	700	1,229	663	1,248
United Kingdom. .	27,820	15,625	21,758	22	3,370
Other Europe....	674	317	884	40	494
Total Europe.....	51,565	57,493	69,186	17,392	46,142
Canada..........	9,907	7,015	6,524	5,986	6,461
Others...........	8,161	9,215	3,990	3,837	6,345
Total	69,633	73,723	79,700	27,215	58,948

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

The prospects for exports during the 1952-53 season do not appear as bright since the United States pack is considerably below average and no subsidy has so far been granted. The potential demand abroad remains good but the apparent permanent state of dollar shortages claimed by foreign buyers since the end of World War II is still with us. It appears that barter deals will again take place and at least one is now in the negotiating stage. There are others no doubt which have not yet been reported.--By Walter R. Schreiber.

WORLD 1952 RAISIN PACK SECOND LARGEST ON RECORD

The 1952 preliminary estimate of raisin production in the 9 leading commercial producing countries is 531,600 short tons compared with 460,200 tons (revised) in 1951 and 395,000 tons (revised) in 1950. The estimate exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 467,900 tons by 14 percent and the 5-year (1946-50) average of 440,900 tons by 21 percent. The official United States estimate is not yet available; however, the trade estimates a pack considerably above that of last year and above average. On the basis of such trade opinion, it appears now that this year's United States pack will be about 295,000 tons compared with 241,000 tons (revised) last year. Abroad, smaller packs are reported for Chile, Iran and Spain. Increases in the raisin pack are reported for Australia, Greece and Turkey. The pack in the Union of South Africa and Argentina was the same as a year ago.

Growing conditions abroad varied greatly as to country and in general those countries reporting a larger pack than last year had good conditions while other had less favorable ones. Insecticides and fungicides abroad are now in ample supply in all countries and were freely used. The 1952 Australian pack was the largest since 1948 and reflected the best growing conditions since that year. In Chile the effect of the long drought were reflected in a smaller pack.

As the 1951-52 marketing season closed abroad it was estimated that carry-over stocks from the 1951 pack totaled 13,000 short tons of which Iran has 10,000 tons, Turkey 1,600 tons, Spain 800 tons and the balance is in small lots in the other foreign producing countries. A year ago at the same time the carry-over was estimated to have been 2,900 tons. The present stocks from the 1952 pack in the Southern Hemisphere countries are relatively minor and should be about exhausted by the end of 1952.

The 1951-52 export season statistics as usual are not available for all countries; however, on the basis of such as are available and trade estimated for the balance, it appears about 223,600 short tons of the 1951 pack were moved into international trade. This represents about 49 percent of the 1951 pack as compared with 68 percent a year earlier. The United States exported 84,810 short tons of this total, Turkey 46,200 tons, Greece 28,422 tons, Iran 17,400 tons and the balance came from other producing countries.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1941-50	5,800	8,300	57,000	1,400	23,200	34,400
1946-50	5,700	5,600	50,300	1,000	29,200	35,800
Annual:						
1946	4,400	7,900	57,500	1,300	20,900	35,800
1947	5,000	5,900	44,400	1,000	26,400	22,000
1948	7,200	5,600	64,700	700	25,300	49,500
1949	6,300	5,800	38,600	900	34,100	22,000
1950	5,500	2,700	46,300	1,300	39,400	49,500
1951 2/	5,000	6,500	38,100	900	1/ 29,200	54,500
1952 2/	5,000	6,800	58,500	800	39,600	39,100

Year	Spain	Turkey (Smyrna)	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1941-50	8,900	62,200	10,700	211,900	256,000	467,900
1946-50	8,900	65,600	9,700	211,800	229,100	440,900
Annual:						
1946	6,100	60,500	12,300	206,700	193,000	399,700
1947	11,300	33,000	9,500	158,500	306,000	464,500
1948	6,900	77,000	9,400	246,300	231,500	477,800
1949	9,400	82,500	8,600	208,200	1/259,000	1/ 467,200
1950	10,700	74,800	8,800	239,000	1/156,000	1/ 395,000
1951 2/	1/ 12,300	1/ 63,800	8,900	1/219,200	1/241,000	1/ 460,200
1952 2/	10,800	67,100	8,900	236,600	3/295,000	531,600

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Trade estimate not official.

CURRANTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
1941-50	19,600	71,000	1,000	91,600
1946-50	16,300	82,400	1,100	99,800
Annual:				
1946	15,700	62,200	1,200	79,100
1947	12,800	84,500	1,000	98,300
1948	20,100	77,000	1,100	98,200
1949	18,800	99,500	1,000	119,300
1950	14,300	88,700	1,000	104,000
1951 2/	1/ 17,200	1/ 88,000	1,000	1/ 106,200
1952 2/	12,000	88,000	800	100,800

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of Foreign Governments, results of office research, Trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins to specified countries 1951-52 with comparisons

(Crop year basis, September-August)

Country of destination	Average	Annual		
	1946-47 1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria	1,206	77	0	66
Belgium	3,528	5,535	1,625	3,483
Denmark	79	152	31	1,367
Finland	22	65	0	5,445
France	163	220	23	11
Germany	23,630	33,522	3	3,614
Ireland	1,094	0	0	5,775
Netherlands	1,962	7,768	1,405	6,450
Norway	6	17	4	53
Sweden	1,230	3,748	6	6
United Kingdom	17,423	37,353	1/	31,404
Other Europe	1,897	5,354	1,400	3,740
Total Europe	52,240	93,811	4,497	61,414
Canada	8,456	7,094	6,223	11,858
All other countries	7,577	7,784	6,173	11,538
Total	68,273	108,689	16,893	84,810

1/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The United Kingdom appears to have been the principal buyer of United States, Australian and the Union of South African raisins. The next most important outlet was Western Germany who purchased heavily in the Turkish market but only modestly in the United States. The Netherlands was the second largest European buyer of United States raisins followed by Ireland, Finland, Belgium and Switzerland. Canada purchased 11,858 tons of United States raisins, the largest tonnage since 1945-46. All European countries combined purchased 61,414 tons in the United States compared with 4,497 tons a year earlier and 93,811 tons in 1949-50. United States exports to nonEuropean countries, other than Canada, totaled 11,538 tons which was the largest in the past decade.

The 1952-53 season abroad has again started slowly but is reported to be gaining momentum even though considerable objection is being raised by some countries about the United States export subsidy on this year's pack. It appears at this time that Turkey is beginning to move a satisfactory volume into international trade while Greece is apparently having a little difficulty getting started. The Southern Hemisphere countries, with the possible exception of Argentina, are for the most part sold out. Opening prices in the principal Mediterranean producing countries are generally competitive considering differentials of pack, quality and other factors. The United States prices no doubt will likewise be in about the same category when the market actually gets underway. Competition among sellers will be keen and probably to the advantage of buyers. When all pertinent factors are taken into account and barring any material deterioration of the world's economic and political condition, it appears that the 1952-53 export season could end with one of the largest tonnages moving into international trade in the postwar period, although prices may not please growers in all countries.-By Walter R. Schreiber.

MILK PRODUCTION--(Continued from Page 379)

Production appears to have stabilized or has declined from recent high rates, in such important dairy product exporting countries as the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark, Argentina, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland and possibly Italy. Increases in production in such milk-deficit or self-sufficient countries as France, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Norway also appear to have been generally checked. Further increases seem probable in Western Germany, Belgium, New Zealand and in Austria where production has not yet reached prewar quantities.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

BURMA INCREASES RICE PRODUCTION

Increased rice production in Burma is in prospect in 1952-53, according to the American Embassy in Rangoon. Though official estimates of rice acreage and production are not yet available, other indications in that country are that the planted acreage exceeds from 2 to 5 percent the 1951-52 area in rice.

Timely early rains permitted seeding and transplanting at the most favorable time, and rainfall so far during the season has been above average. Although hard rains in July and early August caused some damage to crops, most of the destroyed fields were transplanted again. Little damage in September and above-normal rains so far in October appear to have assured adequate moisture to mature the crops.

The year-end carry-over of the 1951-52 crop which will be available for export in 1953 is estimated at 200,000 long tons (450 million pounds) of milled rice. Taking into consideration the estimated increase in the new crop, together with the increase in carry-over from last season when virtually no stocks remained, supplies available for export during 1953 should exceed considerably those of 1952.

THAILAND'S RICE EXPORTS APPROACH LAST SEASON

Rice exports from Thailand during the 9 months ended September 1952 totaled 1,120,000 metric tons (2,470 million pounds) as compared with the 1,180,000 metric tons (2,600 million pounds) of the same period in the preceding year. Shipments during the first 3 quarters of 1952 are recorded at 402,100, 330,000, and 388,000 metric tons (2,204.6 pounds per ton) in contrast with 479,550, 320,450, and 380,000 tons during the corresponding quarters of a year earlier.

Current prospects of the 1952-53 crop are reported as only fair. Whether exports from Thailand in 1953 are up to or exceed the 1952 level therefore depends to a large extent on the size of the old-crop stocks remaining at the end of the current marketing season (December). Unless exports during the fourth quarter of 1952 exceed greatly the shipments of approximately 375,000 tons in the corresponding months of 1951, the carry-over stocks should be substantially larger than last year.

PHILIPPINE RICE CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING

The 1952-53 rice harvest of the Philippines is placed at 6,150 million pounds of rough rice in an early forecast. This estimate is considerably larger than the previous record of 5,700 million pounds harvested 2 years ago. The area planted in rice is estimated at 6 million acres compared with around 5,500,000 acres in the last 2 seasons when the acreage was at about the same level.

Growing conditions to date have been favorable in most producing regions, especially in the main rice area of central Luzon. The upland harvest, which is a small proportion of the total crop, is now in full swing in the islands, and the lowland harvest has commenced in some places.

Since the main crop is not harvested until December, the final outturn depends on whether reverses from bad weather, such as from tropical storms, do not occur before the harvesting is ended. Should crop losses from these hazards be avoided this year, and the prospective crop is fully harvested, production should be ample to meet the domestic requirements of 1953.

(Continued on Page 399)

FATS AND OILS

VENEZUELAN LICENSING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED ON HOG LARD

The importation of hog lard into Venezuela no longer requires import licensing, according to the American Embassy, Caracas. This is in accordance with the provisions of Resolutions Nos. 621, 622, and 623 of September 30, 1952 of the Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Treasury, effective as of October 12, 1952. The texts of the resolutions were published in Gaceta Oficial No. 23,948 of the latter date.

The import duty on hog lard, however, was increased on October 12 from 0.90 to 2.00 bolivars per gross kilogram (12-27 cents per pound). When the tins of hog lard are imported in wooden crates they will be dutiable at 8 percent less than the specified rate of duty applicable to the gross weight of the shipment. This action was taken for the protection of the national industry after the recent revision of the 1939 Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Venezuela. Lard, formerly subject to an annual import quota of 4,500 metric tons (4,960 short tons) from the United States, is not included in the new agreement.

Hydrogenated fats and oils were placed in a new, separate classification of the Venezuelan customs tariff, effective September 20. The new item, with duty per gross kilogram, is as follows: No. 6-bis, Hydrogenated fats and oils, 1.20 bolivars (16 cents). There was previously no suitable classification for these products.

URUGUAY FORECASTS LESS FLAXSEED, MORE SUNFLOWER SEED, ANIMAL FATS IN 1952-53

Uruguay's 1952-53 flaxseed crop is forecast at approximately 4,252,000 bushels, based on average yields of the past 5 years and an estimated planted area of 494,200 acres, reports Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. Final flaxseed estimates for 1951-52 are 470,720 acres planted, 455,420 acres harvested, and a total crop of 5,574,840 bushels. Many growers feel, however, that if favorable conditions continue, flaxseed yields in 1952-53 will be larger than the 5-year average but smaller than last year's near-record of 11.9 bushels per planted acre.

With respect to sunflower, indications are that the area to be planted (both crops) in 1952-53 will slightly exceed last year's 406,480 acres (revised). Full scale sowing of sunflower does not start until November. Assuming average yields, the 1953 sunflower seed crop should amount to about 110,000 short tons, against 88,075 tons (revised) in 1952. Dry weather during the growing period in 1951-52 burned out the second sunflower plantings in many sectors.

Peanut plantings, which were scheduled to begin in October in the main producing areas of Rivera and Tacuarembo, are not expected to change substantially from the revised area of 18,440 acres sown in 1951-52. Production of peanuts in 1952 was estimated at only 4,850 tons, or about half the 9,520 tons produced during the previous season.

The total production of both edible and inedible tallow in Uruguay in 1952 is expected to reach 45,500 tons, or slightly above the 43,300 tons produced in 1951. Output of both edible and inedible beef tallow (unrefined) in 1952 is forecast at 10 percent less than the 25,800 (including 4,330 tons of kidney fat) and 6,420 tons, respectively, produced last year. However, mutton tallow (unrefined) output in 1952 is expected to increase substantially, and more than offset the lower outturn of beef tallow. Edible mutton tallow for 1952 is expected to total around 13,230 tons compared with 8,980 tons (1,170 tons of kidney fat) in 1951. Inedible mutton tallow may reach 3,300 tons in 1952, against 2,100 tons last year.

Lard production, including rendered pork fat, in 1952 is expected to remain relatively unchanged from the estimated 1,490 tons produced in 1951. This estimate takes into consideration non-inspected farm and home slaughters as well as frigorificos and other inspected slaughtering plants

(Continued on Page 401)

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

TEA DERATIONED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Steady improvement in tea production in the Commonwealth countries, namely India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, has resulted in derationing in the United Kingdom, effective October 5. It is reported that the distributive trade has sufficient supplies of packaged tea and the shops are amply stocked to meet the country's demand; consequently, price controls were also removed.

All other restrictions on the sale of tea by wholesalers and retailers have also been lifted. This will enable the distributive trades to offer the consumers the greatest possible choice of blends.

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For the past several weeks the British Ministry of Food has been gradually relaxing controls over allocation of certain foodstuffs to both wholesale and retail distributors in the United Kingdom.

In addition to tea derationing mentioned above, cocoa, linseed and linseed oil have been returned to private trading in recent months. Effective October 1, retail merchants no longer require a license to sell meat, chocolate, and candy confections. These are the last foods to be freed from retail licensing control. This latest relaxation order does not affect existing regulations governing allocations of meat products. It does, however, permit new retail enterprises to be operated, thus developing more competitive food distribution.

This recent action by the Ministry of Food is in line with the Government's policy of returning foodstuffs to private traders whenever possible. Certain essential foods, namely, red meat, bacon, most fats and oils, cheddar cheese, eggs and sugar are still subject to rationing and price control.

TOBACCO

U. S., TOBACCO EXPORTS IN AUGUST

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco in August 1952 totalled 34,730,372 pounds compared to 48,266,082 in August 1951. Exports to the United Kingdom, Denamrk, Ireland, Australia, and Belgium showed the largest decreases, while the exports to Germany, Japan and the Philippine Islands increased materially.

Exports of unmanufactured Tobacco,
August 1952, with comparisons

Type	1951	1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	42,547	28,111
Burley	2,351	3,271
Dark-fired Virginia	116	643
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee	810	876
Maryland	492	180
Green River	17	24
One Sucker	214	160
Black Fat	603	371
Cigar Wrapper	317	187
Cigar Binder	384	428
Cigar Filler	32	140
Other	383	339
Total	48,286	34,730

Exports of tobacco products in the month of August increased in all classes over August 1951 shipments.

Tobacco Products

Class of products	1951	1952
Cigars & Cheroots, (1,000 pieces)	246	464
Cigarettes, (1,000 pieces)	1,704,496	1,809,823
Chewing tobacco & snuff (pounds)	98,975	166,998
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. (pounds)	36,686	66,959
Smoking tobacco in bulk (pounds)	170,255	347,107

BURLEY ACREAGE IN CANADA REDUCED

Ontario's 1952 Burley tobacco acreage was reduced 30 percent as compared with 1951 and 51 percent as compared with 1950, according to V. V. Hukee, American Consulate, Hamilton. Authorized Burley acreage for 1952, determined by the Burley Marketing Association of Ontario, was set at 2,415 acres as compared with 3,444 acres in 1951 and 4,920 acres in 1950. However, actual acreage planted to Burley this season is probably much smaller than the authorization allows, inasmuch as the allotment to many tobacco growers was so small it was considered a nonpaying proposition. The 1952 Burley crop is expected to be about 2.0 million pounds.

Stocks of Burley as of March 31, 1952, were estimated at 20.4 million pounds as compared with 23.1 million pounds on the same 1951 date. However, these stocks are still considered excessive, since the present domestic consumption rate is about 5.0 million pounds and average exports are less than 1.0 per year. Current reports indicate that many Burley tobacco producers are beginning to concentrate their efforts on other crops, mainly tomatoes, corn, and soybeans, all of which are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions found in the present Burley producing area.

There was a 10 percent reduction in the use of Burley tobacco in Canada in 1951, however, which is primarily attributed to the drop in the use of tobacco in cigarettes. For several years, there have been illicit movements of cigarettes from the United States across the border due to the excessive tax rate on Canadian cigarettes.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

NEW ZEALAND WOOL PRODUCTION UP

New Zealand wool production for the 1952-53 season is expected to be around 415 million pounds, greasy basis. This increase of about 10 million pounds is based on the June 30 sheep numbers which were up by 1.7 million over June 30, 1951.

About 340 million pounds of the total will be shorn wool and the remainder will be slipe or pulled wool with a small amount being exported as wool on skins.

The 1952-53 selling season opens in November and there is a general feeling of optimism that a good season will ensue. The Wool Commission will again support prices through purchases at auction and the over-all reserve price for the season has been set at 24 pence per pound, (about U.S. .28 cents).

Wool offered for sale in New Zealand in the next few months will be entirely new clip wool as there was no carry-over from the 1951-52 season, which ended June 30, 1952. The current situation differs from last year when there were about 300,000 bales of wool from the 1950-51 clip still unsold at the end of June 1951, due to the suspension of sales and the dock strike in early 1951.

GRAINS--(Continued from Page 394)

ARGENTINA REPORTS INCREASED GRAIN ACREAGE

Argentine grain acreage this season is considerably larger than in 1951-52, according to the first official estimate of seedings. Total acreage of the five grains reported, wheat, rye. barley, oats and corn, is up 27 percent from the acreage seeded a year ago, when seedings were unusually small mainly because of drought. The largest increase is for wheat which is reported at 15.5 million acres, an increase of about 4 million acres compared with the 1951-52 seedings. Acreage harvested that season was reported at 6.5 million acres. Though substantially above the small acreage of a year ago the current figure is still considerably short of the prewar level. Wheat seedings in the decade preceding World War II averaged about 19 million acres.

Condition of the growing wheat crop is very good, with soil moisture said to be adequate to carry the crop without further rainfall. Mounting danger of damage from excessive rainfall is reported. High moisture supplies combined with high temperatures might build up serious stem rust infestation. If the crop escapes damage from rust or frost an outturn of about 240 million bushels is expected, with a possibility that it might go as high as 255 million. This contrasts with the very small harvest of 75 million bushels a year ago.

Rye acreage seeded is placed at 5.3 million acres. This is slightly larger than seedings for last year's crop. whereas general expectations were that rye acreage would show a slight reduction from area seeded last year. Spring grazing demands are light, and a relatively large proportion may be harvested as grain. Present expectation is for a crop of 10-20 million bushesl, compared with less than 4 million in 1951-52.

Barley acreage is reported at 2.5 million acres, compared with 2.2 million acres last year. The proportion of this crop allowed to mature as grain is also expected to be higher than usual, since prices are high relative to other grains and grazing demands are light. Production is expected to be about 32 million bushels, compared with 16 million last year and the prewar average of about 23 million.

Acreage seeded to oats is about 10 percent above the seedings for last year's harvest. With light grazing, oats production may be about 48 million bushels. This would approach the prewar average and would be 60 percent above the low outturn reported for last year.

The outlook for the corn acreage is still indefinite, since planting is just reaching its peak. Early plantings in September got off to an excellent start, according to reports, and conditions remained very favorable in mid-October. The Government conducted a vigorous campaign to encourage planting, and an increase over the small acreage last year seems assured. The extent of the increase will not be clear until December. The Government states that about 8.5 million acres are expected.

WORLD CORN CROP--(Continued from Page 376)

Corn production in Europe is small; as estimated at 510 million bushels it is 180 million bushels below the 1951 harvest. The outturn is smaller than in 1951 in most countries. Late summer drought over widespread areas, especially in the Danube Basin, reduced the harvest considerably. The crop in Italy, the principal producer of western Europe, is estimated at 97 million bushels, a reduction of 21 million from the 1951 harvest.

The corn crop in the Soviet Union is indicated to be larger than in 1951 but still not up to the prewar average of 170 million bushels. Yields are believed to be around average, but with acreage below the prewar level

Production in Asia is placed at about the 1951 total. The current estimate of 665 million bushels is the same as the 1945-49 average but is about 7 percent above the 1935-39 average. Acreage was less than in 1945-49 but was somewhat larger than in the prewar period.

The corn crop in Africa is tentatively forecast at 270 million bushels. That would be larger than the outturn last year and also above average. The forecast must be regarded as a very preliminary indication, since the ranking producer of the area, the Union of South Africa, is just planting corn for the harvest that will begin next April. This is the crop that combines with crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in the fall of 1952.

South America harvests corn at about the same time as the Union of South Africa, and only tentative forecasts are possible. Present prospects point to a more nearly average crop than has been harvested in the past 3 seasons. Low outturns in Argentina have brought totals down in each of those 3 seasons. A virtual crop failure in 1949-50 was followed by 2 more very small harvests. The present outlook is for a substantial increase in the corn acreage now being planted. Weather and moisture conditions have been favorable for planting and a more liberal price policy to producers is expected to result in increased planting.

Corn production in Oceania is of minor importance. Present prospects point to a crop of about 5 million bushels. This is below average as acreage has been somewhat less than average in recent years. Yields, in contrast have been above average.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

F A T S and OILS--(Continued from Page 395)

ARGENTINE SITUATION FOR FATS AND OILS [1]

Argentina held a large supply of exportable linseed oil as of mid-October because of high price quotations and small sales so far this year, reports C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires. Flaxseed available for crushing was very small but there is a substantial carry-over from 1951 which has not been sold.

Planting of flaxseed for the 1952-53 crop was completed in September under favorable weather and moisture conditions, with area estimated unofficially at 2.5 to 2.7 million acres. A year ago only 1.6 million acres were planted, reflecting the severe drought which prevented land preparation and seeding in the Cordoba-Santa Fe region. With this zone again in production, seedings apparently have returned to about the level of 1949 and 1950. They remain, however, far below the 7.4 million acres planted annually before World War II. Germination and early growth are good to excellent. With soil moisture abundant, prospects are good for relatively small abandonment and above-average yields. Production of 23.6 to 27.6 million bushels is likely, about double last season's poor harvest of 11.9 million bushels.

Production of linseed oil in 1952 is estimated at 77,000 short tons. A large quantity, now believed near 143,000 tons (revised), was carried over from 1951. This brings the supply of oil to 220,000 tons of which 33,000 tons may be used in Argentina. The 1952 exportable supply now appears about 187,000 tons. January-August exports amounted to 32,000 tons, leaving 155,000 tons available as of September for export and/or carryout.

The 1951-52 tung crop, now being crushed, is probably not more than 55,000 tons in contrast to the record 94,580 harvest of 1950-51. Oil production therefore will be at a reduced level until mid-1953, totaling perhaps 7,700 tons against 14,330 last season. The bloom in September this year was exceptionally heavy without frost damage. If conditions remain favorable, the 1953 harvest may approach 100,000 tons, exceeding the previous record.

Production of all edible oils in the crushing season which began last April 1 is expected to be near 242,500 tons, well below recent years because of the small 1951-52 sunflower seed crop. This, however, provides an export surplus of perhaps 33,000 tons, and in addition there is a carryover of some 22,000 tons of sunflower seed oil from the previous crop. Total exportable supplies thus appear to be 55,000 tons.

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Sale to date has been held back by IAPI's high quotations. The trade expects either a price cut in pesos, or a revision of the exchange rate to increase IAPI's peso equivalent of prices in foreign currencies. Planting intentions for edible oil crops this season are not yet definite.

Large sales of oilcakes and meals have been made in the past few months to buyers in the United States, Belgium, Denmark, and various European countries. Total sales in 1952 are estimated near 550,000 tons of which 334,428 tons were shipped from January through August. In this period, shipments to the United States were 80,586 tons, an exceptionally large quantity. Interest was strong after IAPI made sharp price reductions in June, following this by a limitation of sales to dollar or sterling buyers. Production of oilcakes and meals in 1952 is calculated at only 550,000 tons, well below previous years because of the small oilseed crops.

Production of animal fats is smaller this year than in previous seasons as a result of reduced slaughter at central plants, small proportion of fat stock, and less trimming of carcasses. Supplies of edible beef and mutton fat for 1952 are estimated at about 77,000 tons compared with previous production of 88,000 to 94,000 tons annually. All is being consumed in Argentina as rapidly as produced, without stock accumulation beyond the supplies in trade channels. Lard output also is small, probably under 16,500 tons because of small marketing and light trim. A year or two ago the annual production was 22,000 tons. Consumption in Argentina is very small but a considerable quantity is reported to move across borders into neighboring countries as personal purchases. The surplus available for commercial export is estimated near 3,300 tons. Shipments of 1,171 tons were made from January through August.

For inedible animal fats, production appears no more than 66,000 tons this year, far below the 100,000 tons turned out annually a few years ago. This barely meets local requirements and leaves no surplus for export.

About 110,000 tons of whale and seal oil were produced by an Argentine land-based operator in the 1951-52 season. There is no consumption in Argentina. Negotiations are reported for sale of the entire quantity in Western Europe at a price equivalent to 62 pounds sterling per metric ton ($157 per short ton) for grade one.

MINISTRY OF FOOD BUYS U.K.'s 1952-53 WHALE OIL OUTPUT

British and South African Antarctic companies have agreed to sell to the Ministry of Food their entire output of whale oil in 1952/53, reports William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London. The price is to be determined by a formula but will not be less than £70 per long ton ($175 per short ton) or more than £78 ($195) for No. 1 whale oil. Last year the Ministry of Food bought the output of 2 expeditions (those in which public investment interest is concentrated) at £110 per ton ($275). The Ministry subsequently purchased oil from the other United Kingdom expeditions at considerably lower prices than had been offered to them in the first instance.

WESTERN GERMANY FORTIFIES ITS MARGARINE

Margarine fortified with vitamins A and D is now being marketed in substantial quantities for the first time in Western Germany, reports W.F. Doering, Office of the U.S. High Commissioner, Bonn. This development, which began in mid September, has come about largely through private initiative rather than governmental action.

According to present estimates, nearly one-half of all margarine in the Federal Republic is fortified by the addition of vitamins, and competition is expected to spur the rest of the industry to add vitamins to its output within a relatively short time. The prevailing level of fortification is 20,000 International Units of vitamin A and 1,000 I.U. of vitamin D-2 per kilogram (1 kilogram equals 2.2046 U.S. pounds). Prices early in October for 3 grades of margarine sold by Germany's largest producing company were as follows (D.M. 1.00 = $0.2381): Grade 1 - DM 2.40 per kilogram; Grade 2 - DM 1.80; and Grade 3 - DM 1.04 to 1.16. Although the cheapest grade had not yet been fortified, the company indicated that this brand is used chiefly for cooking and baking.

Producers of margarine in Western Germany have expressed their continued active interest in obtaining greater quantities of raw materials, particularly liquid oils, from the dollar area. The key problem is the shortage of dollar exchange. Fats and oils, which are obtainable also in soft currency areas, will continue to be given much lower dollar priority by the Federal Government than grains and sugar. For this reason, it is not considered likely that any substantial increase in purchases of United States fats and oils is in prospect for the current fiscal year.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

1952-53 COTTON CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE MAY BE SLIGHTLY LOWER

Consumption of raw cotton in France has followed a steady downward trend from a 1951-52 peak of 123,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in January 1952 to 69,000 in July and 63,000 in August, according to Frederick R. Mangold of the American Embassy staff, Paris. However, part of the decline during these latter two months may be attributed to the annual vacations of textile employees. A substantial improvement over the low level of recent months is expected during the remainder of the current season but the total for 1952-53 may not exceed 1.1 million bales compared with 1.2 million during each of the previous two seasons.

Some mills have delayed the buying of cotton during the past six months in the expectation that prices would decline. However, recent indications of increased foreign and domestic demand for cotton textiles are expected to have a favorable effect on the French textile industry. Representatives of the trade, although not quite as optimistic as a few months earlier, still expect a considerable increase in mill activity during this fall and winter.

Imports during the past season (1951-52) totaled 1,206,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 153,000 bales over 1950-51. Of the 1951-52 imports, 353,000 bales were received from the United States, compared with 469,000 a year earlier. Quantities received from Mexico were considerably larger during the past season (251,000 bales in 1951-52 against only 29,000 in 1950-51). Most of the imports from Mexico were made under a barter arrangement with cotton and other products being received from Mexico in exchange for French manufactured products. Imports during August 1952 totaled 76,000 bales, a slight decline from the 78,000 bales imported in August 1951. Inventories of raw cotton at the end of the past season (July 31, 1952) amounted to 265,000 bales, compared with 343,000 bales held at the beginning of the 1951-52 season and 455,000 a year earlier.

Decrees recently issued by the Government of France provide that prices of all commodities, at the various levels of production and distribution, may not exceed the levels reached on August 31, 1952. However, price increases in imported raw materials (including cotton) may be added to the prices of products manufactured from such raw materials.

1951-52 CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION 29 PERCENT BELOW 1950-51

Consumption of raw cotton in Canada during the 1951-52 season totaled 343,000 bales, a decline of 137,000 bales or 29 percent from the preceding season, according to Paul G. Nyhus, Agricultural Attache, Ottawa. A general decline in consumption by Canadian mills began in the summer of 1951. This was partly due to the textile recession in the United States which resulted in large quantities of lower-priced United States goods being imported into Canada.

Consumption was at a relatively low level during the entire first half of the 1951-52 season reaching an exceptionally low level of 27,000 bales in December 1951. This was a reduction of 7,000 bales from November and 13,000 bales from December a year ago. Although consumption increased somewhat during the next three months (January-March 1952) it remained considerably below the corresponding period in 1951. During the remainder of the season, i.e., April-July 1952, mill activity was on a very low level with the monthly consumption declining to a seasonal low of 21,000 bales in June 1952. The sharp decline during the latter part of the season was partially due to a 3-month textile strike in the Montreal area that closed about 25 percent of the cotton mill industry in Canada. However, some of this reduction may have taken place even if the strike had not materialized because of the large stocks and reduced demand for cotton goods.

(Continued on Page 405)

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Spot cotton-price quotations on certain world markets
converted at current rates of exchange

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quotation	Export & intermediate taxes
Egypt, Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.........	10-23	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	59.70	34.59	5.91
Ashmouni, Good.......	"	"	"	55.20	31.98	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF........	"	"	"	52.20	30.24	5.91
~~Ashmouni, FGF~~		"	"			
Karnak, FG...........	"	"	"	68.65	39.77	8.81
Karnak, Good.........	"	"	"	61.65	35.72	8.81
Karnak, FGF..........	"	"	"	54.65	31.66	8.81
India, Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine.........	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 680.00	18.15	10.68
Broach Vijay, Fine...	"	"	"	2/ 815.00	21.76	10.68
Pakistan, Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine..	10-22	82.28 lbs.	"	80.00	29.33	6.93
289F Sind, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	84.00	30.80	6.93
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	87.80	32.19	6.93
Turkey, Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I..............	10-23	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	244.00	39.53	-----
Acala II.............	"	"	"	(not available)		-----
Turkey, Adana						
Acala I..............	"	"	"	220.00	35.64	-----
Peru, Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2..	10-21	101.4 lbs.	Sol	505.00	32.07	8.25
Tanguis, Type 5......	"	"	"	3/ 480.00	30.48	6.64
Pima, Type 1.........	"	"	"	625.00	39.68	3.20
Brazil, Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.........		33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	Discontinued		
Sertao, Type 4.......		"	"	"		
Brazil, Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5....	10-23	"	"	297.00	48.86	3.0% ad
Mexico, Matamoros						valorem
Middling, 1-1/32"....	"	Pound	Cent (US)	3/4/ XXXX	35.22	-----
Mexico, Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16".....		101.4 lbs.	Peso			
U.S.A., Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.						
Middling, 15/16".....	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXXX	35.47	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 680.00 to 720.00 (19.22). Ceiling 820.00 (21.89).

2/ Reported 815.00 to 830.00 (22.16). Ceiling 925.00 (24.69).

3/ Nominal.

4/ Price is for Matamoros District cotton delivered uncompressed, ex-warehouse, Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. For shipside H/D add 0.64 cent a pound.

COTTON--(Continued from Page 404)

Other factors responsible for the relatively small consumption of cotton by mills in Canada during 1951-52 were consumer resistance to high prices of textiles after a decline in cotton prices that occurred early in 1952 and the existence of large inventories of textile goods in retail and wholesale channels. Late in the summer of 1952, after a substantial reduction of textile inventories, it was generally believed that a recovery in wholesale buying was imminent. Increased mill consumption in July to 24,000 bales tended to support this view but mill activity in August was on a slightly lower level (22,700 bales) due to closing of most mills for two weeks' annual vacation period beginning July 28. However, mill owners have recently indicated an increase in the demand for cotton goods. This, together with some rise in textile prices in the United States, has resulted in a more favorable outlook for the Canadian industry. Representatives of the trade appear confident that consumption will remain well above the low midsummer level but feel that the 1952-53 consumption may be slightly higher than in 1951-52. Mills are now operating at an average of about 80 percent of 2-shift capacity.

Imports during 1951-52 totaled 331,000 bales, about 91 percent of which originated in the United States. The 1950-51 imports amounted to 490,000 bales. Thus far in the 1952-53 season there has been a tendency to delay placing orders for raw cotton requirements, in view of an expected decline in cotton prices. It now appears certain that the bulk of Canadian imports this season will again come from the United States.

END COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION DOWN

World cottonseed production during 1952-53 is tentatively forecast by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at about 16.2 million short tons on the basis of the preliminary estimate of lint production 1/. This would represent a decrease of 600,000 tons or almost 4 percent from the 1951-52 outturn, now revised to 16.8 million tons. However, it would be an increase of 6 percent from the 1935-39 average and 35 percent from the 1945-49 average.

The United States, by far the world's largest producer, accounts for 467,000 tons of the 600,000-ton decrease expected from 1951-52. Comparatively smaller but nevertheless significant decreases also are forecast for Mexico, China, and India. Sizable increases from last season's crop are foreseen for Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iran, and Syria.

1/ See "World Cotton Production Lower in 1952-53," Foreign Crops and Markets, October 20, 1952.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1948-52

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/ Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1948	1949	1950	1951 2/	1952 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
El Salvador	2	10	11	14	13	20	18
Mexico	160	277	274	450	551	655	528
United States	5,554	4,873	5,945	6,559	4,105	6,325	3/ 5,858
Haiti	12	6	7	4	3	4	-
Total 4/	5,735	5,175	6,245	7,045	4,690	7,035	6,440
EUROPE							
Bulgaria 5/	19	11	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	39	27	28	37	60	66	61
Italy	11	6	5	5	7	13	12
Rumania 5/	1	-	-	-	-	10	-
Spain	5	9	15	7	13	14	18
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 4/	75	70	80	75	95	115	115
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,640	1,120	1,250	1,295	1,585	-	-
ASIA							
Iran	91	45	49	51	69	66	88
Syria	15	17	15	33	87	119	134
Turkey	126	137	157	227	276	326	375
Afghanistan	27	9	11	11	16	23	25
Burma	54	18	20	20	20	42	36
China (incl. Manchuria)	1,593	1,086	1,184	952	1,361	1,680	1,568
India	6/ 2,984	1,290	1,098	1,316	1,523	1,736	1,624
Pakistan	6/	522	424	528	626	653	714
Japan	1	2	1	2	1	1	-
Korea 7/	101	45	37	66	46	51	-
Indonesia	5	2	3	3	2	-	-
Thailand	4	14	14	11	15	15	15
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 4/	5,015	3,195	3,020	3,230	4,070	4,740	4,650
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	147	218	230	328	240	301	-
Brazil	935	649	720	624	768	888	-
Colombia	12	14	15	21	18	25	32
Paraguay	20	24	23	31	25	36	-
Peru	202	164	142	187	198	214	-
Venezuela	6	6	7	3	3	9	6
Total 4/	1,330	1,080	1,145	1,205	1,260	1,480	1,385
AFRICA AND OCEANIA							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	132	131	152	163	236	152	-
Belgian Congo	87	99	112	112	100	111	-
Tanganyika	25	19	21	20	19	19	-
Uganda	143	116	167	144	147	161	153
Egypt	1,007	778	980	959	937	890	1,036
French Equatorial Africa	22	53	55	61	47	74	-
French West Africa	16	7	8	11	7	11	-
Mozambique	18	53	65	42	67	62	-
Nigeria	19	24	31	31	38	46	-
Angola	7	12	10	14	12	11	15
Total 4/	1,500	1,305	1,620	1,575	1,635	1,575	1,755
World total	15,295	11,945	13,360	14,425	13,335	16,770	16,170

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Unofficial. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 5/ Figures from 1945 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ 1935-39 figure for India includes Pakistan. 7/ Figures from 1945 to date are for South Korea only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

An official estimate of United States cottonseed production will not be made until final ginnings for the season are released. However, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that if the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past 5 years, production, on the basis of the October 1 forecast of the cotton crop, would be 5,858,000 tons compared with 6,325,000 tons in 1951. Normally, United States production represents from 35 to 45 percent of the world total.

Mexico's cotton production has expanded significantly in recent years with the result that cottonseed output reached a record 655,000 tons in 1951. However, drought and a 10-percent decrease in cotton acreage reduced this year's cotton crop so that seed production is down an estimated 20 percent--to 528,000 tons.

European production is expected to maintain the 1951 level of 115,000 tons. A decline from 1951 of 90,000 tons of seed is forecast for Asia. Decreases of an estimated 112,000 tons in both India and China reduce their production to 1.62 million and 1.57 million tons, respectively. This loss is partially offset by an over-all increase of some 147,000 tons in Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, and Syria.

Early cotton indications for South America lead to a forecast of around 1.4 million tons of seed, or a decrease of 6 percent from 1951-52.

Cottonseed production in Africa is estimated at 1.75 million tons, representing a 10 percent increase from 1951. The largest single expansion not only in Africa but in the world is expected in Egypt where seed production may be up around 16 percent, bringing the outturn to over 1.0 million tons. A substantial expansion also is foreseen in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

COTTON TRADE--(Continued from Page 384)

This high level of prices of foreign growths in 1950-51 and again late in 1951 after a brief decline in mid-1951 was probably the principal factor responsible for the rise in United States exports to 5,712,000 bales (46.6 percent of the world total) in 1951-52 from 4,280,000 bales (35.8 percent) in 1950-51 when export controls were in effect.

Exports of about 750,000 bales from the United States under the Mutual Security Agency program and about 450,000 bales under Export-Import Bank loans in 1951-52 were less than the 1.5 million bales exported with MSA funds in 1950-51 when no Bank loans were made. Most of the remaining exports of 4.5 million bales in 1951-52 were contracted during the last half of 1951 when most comparable growths of foreign cotton were priced at 20 to 25 cents a pound above the quotations for United States cotton.

Exports of cotton from most foreign countries were hindered in 1951-52 by relatively high support prices maintained by various governments and by reluctance to reduce high export taxes until 1952. Exports of foreign-grown cotton (excluding Russian and Chinese) decreased from 7.7 million bales in 1950-51 to 6.5 million in 1951-52 despite a rise of at least 1.5 million bales in the supply available for export. A subsequent decline in prices to a competitive world level (except in Brazil and Argentina) has placed these old-crop surpluses in a position for quick sale during the current season. In fact, recent reports indicate that nearly all of the old-crop surpluses in Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey, Peru, Sudan, East Africa, and possibly other countries has been sold since about July 1, 1952.

These late-season sales together with large new crops being harvested and evidence of a gradual rise in mill consumption from recent low levels in most countries indicate a possibility for some increase in world cotton export trade in 1952-53.

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LATE NEWS--(Continued from Page 375)

This estimate of likely demand is based upon an assumption of near-normal consumption in Canada for the current season and upon reports of no appreciable carry-over of beans from the 1951 crop and an estimated decline in production to 645,000 bags in 1952 compared with 740,000 bags in 1951. The decline in output was caused by prolonged periods without rain during the planting and growing season.

In most years of the past decade the United States has supplied 80 to 100 percent of Canada's annual imports of beans. In the year ending June 30, 1952, Canada imported 63,000 bags of which 57,000 bags came from the United States. The largest import on record occurred in the calendar year 1951 when 151,000 bags were imported. Of this the United States supplied 128,000 bags.

The Canadian production of dry peas in 1952 was estimated at 532,000 bags, 19 percent above last year's production of 447,000 bags. Canadian imports last season totaled 120,000 bags and exports 36,600 bags. It would appear that imports of peas by Canada this season would be less than last year unless exports also are increased. Since 1942 Canadian imports of peas have been almost 100 percent from the United States. In the calendar year 1951 Canadian imports totaled 108,000 bags of which 107,000 came from the United States.